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Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.

JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN

Attorneys at Law.

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WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts, in the Circuit Courts of Louisville, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—lf.

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Frankfort, April 22, 1863—lf.

Executive, Military, and Judicial Directory of the State of Kentucky.

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Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.

Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

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Edgar Keenon, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bacon, Clerk, Frankfort.

John A. Crittenden, Clerk, Frankfort.

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QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
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Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

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Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Bandville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Bowlinggreen.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Bardonia.

6th Dist.—F. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drane, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Donahue, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

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4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Finkle, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court, Louisville.

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3d Dist.—John Chapeau, Hartford.

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6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Barksville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Louisville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Durr, Mt. Sterling.

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MIDDLESEX SHAWLS.

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Sept. 25, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Liverpool and London Fire & Life

INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, as authorized, is \$10,000,000 00

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund..... 6,559,525 00

ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand..... \$232,541 76

2. Real estate unincumbered..... 130,660 00

3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth..... 655,400 00

4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission..... 78,042 60

5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, not vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit:.....

6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861..... 46,000 00

7. All other securities..... 49,733 23

Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 65

LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of Liabilities, due and payable to Banks and other Creditors—none.....

2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof..... \$73,140 25

3. All other claims against the Company—none.....

Total liabilities..... \$73,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK,

City and County of New York.

Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Poll, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth—per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chm.

ALFRED POLL, Resident Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS,

Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

Auditor's Office, Ky.,

Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1864.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. S. L. ROBERTSON, of the Methodist Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

A PETITION.

Was presented by Mr. CLEVELAND, and appropriately referred.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received by Mr. TODD, Assistant Clerk, announcing the passage by that House of several bills, and the passage of several bills which originated in that House, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

Also the adoption of a resolution regulating the balloting for U. S. Senator, to which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BOTTS—Finance—A bill for the benefit of the Nicholas county court: passed.

Same—A bill to repeal an act which repealed the law to authorize fees to be charged for registering and recording surveys and issuing patents: passed.

Same—A joint resolution requiring the salary of the Governor to be paid in coin: adopted—yeas 23; nays 3.

Same—A bill for the benefit of Wm Bailey, assessor of Magoffin county: passed.

Same—A bill to amend sec. 10, art. 6, chap. 32, of the Revised Statutes, title, "Revenue and taxation." [Allows property to be valued for taxation, in the currency in which the State receives the taxes and debts due to the State.] placed in the order of the day and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GROVER—Finance—A bill for the benefit of the estates of H. H. Hughes, deceased, late clerk of the Marion county court. [Gives time to pay a judgment against him, and releases them from interest and costs.]

Mr. GROVER explained and advocated the bill briefly.

Mr. FISK briefly opposed the bill, he thought that the policy was bad as a precedent.

Mr. McHENRY replied and advocated the bill as an exceptional and just case, he would vote for it, and did not consider that he would establish a precedent by doing so.

Mr. ROBINSON made a few remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. SPALDING advocated the bill briefly.

Mr. ALEXANDER also advocated the bill briefly.

Mr. BOTTS also explained and favored the passage of the bill.

The bill was then passed—yeas 31; nays 1.

Mr. GROVER—Finance—A House bill for the benefit of V. B. Young, of Bath county, with an amendment: amendment adopted and bill passed.

Mr. WORTHINGTON—Finance—A Senate bill, (amended in the House), for the benefit of Monroe county, with the opinion that the amendment of the House should be concurred in.

Mr. BOTTS was opposed to the amendment, and to the original bill.

Mr. SAMPSON replied and earnestly advocated the amendment and original bill.

Mr. WHITAKER opposed the amendment and bill.

Mr. ROBINSON earnestly advocated the amendment and bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the bill and amendment be recommitted.

Mr. MARSHALL addressed the Senate on the questions involved in this bill and amendment, as setting a precedent. He could not favor the bill and amendment, he thought the relief granted in this bill could not be constitutionally given. If he could do it in accordance with the constitution he would do so.

Before final action the hour of 12 o'clock arrived, and the Senate and House proceeded to the election of U. S. Senator.

The Senate having balloted once oftener than the House on yesterday, waited for the House to ballot, and the committee having compared the joint vote reported that it stood thus:

For Guthrie..... 50 votes.
For Bell..... 42 votes.
For Burnam..... 34 votes.

Whole number of votes 126, necessary to a choice 64.

Mr. J. LANDRAM moved a suspension of the rules to take up the resolution of Mr. FISK, offered some days since, to postpone the election of Senator. Ac: negatived—yeas 14, nays 18.

It requiring two thirds to suspend the rules.

The Senate proceeded to ballot again with the following result, viz:

Those who voted for Mr. Guthrie were: Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Bruner, Cleveland, Duncan, Field, Gardner, Goodloe, Grainger, Grover, Mallory, Marshall, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, Worthington, and Wright—17.

Those who voted for Mr. Bell were: Messrs. Baker, Botts, Bristow, J. D. Landrum, McHenry, Power, and Riffe—7.

Those who voted for Mr. Burnam were: Messrs. Baker, Botts, Cockrill, Cook, Fisk, J. J. Landrum, Prall, and Whitaker—8.

The joint vote stood thus:

For Guthrie..... 51 votes.
For Bell..... 43 votes.
For Burnam..... 32 votes.

For McFarland..... 1 vote.
Whole number 127, necessary to a choice 64.

The Senate proceeded to take another vote with the following result:

Those who voted for Mr. Guthrie were: Messrs. Anthony, Bruner, Cleveland, Duncan, Field, Gardner, Goodloe, Grainger, Grover, Mallory, Marshall, McHenry, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, Worthington, and Wright—17.

Those who voted for Mr. Bell were: Messrs. Alexander, Botts, J. D. Landrum, Power, and Riffe—5.

Those who voted for Mr. Burnam were: Messrs. Baker, Black, Bristow, Bush, Cockrill, Cook, Fisk, J. J. Landrum, Prall, and Whitaker—10.

The joint vote was reported as follows:

For Guthrie..... 49 votes.
For Bell..... 38 votes.
For Burnam..... 34 votes.
For McFarland..... 5 votes.
For Alf. Allen..... 1 vote.

Whole number 127, necessary to a choice 64.

The Senate proceeded to take another ballot with the following result:

Those who voted for Mr. Guthrie were:

Messrs. Anthony, Bruner, Cleveland, Duncan, Field, Gardner, Goodloe, Grainger, Mallory, Marshall, McHenry, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, Worthington, and Wright—16.

Those who voted for Mr. Bell were: Messrs. Alexander, Botts, J. D. Landrum, Power, and Riffe—5.

Those who voted for Mr. Burnam were: Messrs. Baker, Black, Bush, Cockrill, Cook, Fisk, J. J. Landrum, Prall, and Whitaker—9.

Those who voted for Mr. McFarland were: Messrs. Bristow and Grover—2.

The joint vote stood thus:

For Guthrie..... 50 votes.
For Bell..... 41 votes.
For Burnam..... 33 votes.
For McFarland..... 3 votes.

Whole number 127, necessary to a choice 64.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a resolution providing for the election of Public Printer and Public Binder at 1 o'clock to-day.

The resolution was taken up and concurred in. It was enrolled and signed by the SPEAKERS, and sent to the Governor.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

A message was sent to the House by Mr. ALEXANDER announcing the readiness of the Senate to proceed to the election of Public Printer.

Mr. GOODLOE nominated Mr. A. G. Hodges.

Mr. BLACK nominated Mr. James J. Miller.

Mr. ANTHONY nominated George D. Prentice.

The House notified the Senate that the same persons were nominated in that House. The vote being taken stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Hodges were: Messrs. Alexander, Baker, Botts, Bristow, Bush, Cleveland, Cockrill, Cook, Gardner, Goodloe, Grainger, J. J. Landrum, J. D. Landrum, Marshall, McHenry, Prall, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, and Whitaker—20.

Those who voted for Mr. Prentice were: Messrs. Anthony, Bruner, Duncan, Field, Grover, Mallory, Riffe, Worthington, and Wright—9.

Those who voted for Mr. Miller were: Messrs. Black, Fisk, and Power—3.

Messrs. FISK and McHENRY were appointed to compare the joint vote.

The joint vote being compared stood thus:

For Hodges..... 40 votes.
For Miller..... 34 votes.
For Prentice..... 55 votes.

Whole number 129, necessary to a choice 65 votes.

The Senate proceeded to take another ballot which stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Hodges were: Messrs. Alexander, Baker, Botts, Bush, Cleveland, Cockrill, Cook, Gardner, Grainger, J. D. Landrum, Marshall, McHenry, Prall, Robinson, Sampson, Spaulding, and Whitaker—17.

Those who voted for Mr. Prentice were: Messrs. Anthony, Bristow, Bruner, Duncan, Field, Grover, J. J. Landrum, Mallory, Riffe, Worthington, and Wright—11.

Those who voted for Mr. Miller were: Messrs. Black, Fisk, and Power—3.

The joint vote stood thus:

For Hodges..... 37 votes.
For Prentice..... 61 votes.
For Miller..... 32 votes.

Whole number 130, necessary to a choice 66 votes.

A message was received from the House by Mr. S. B. THOMAS announcing that J. J. Miller was withdrawn, and another message was received by Mr. SAYRES, announcing that A. G. Hodges' name was withdrawn.

Mr. GRAINGER stated that he was authorized to withdraw the name of A. G. Hodges.

The hour of adjourn having arrived, a motion was made by Mr. MALLORY to suspend the rules to go on with the election: carried.

Mr. BLACK withdrew the name of Mr. Miller.

The vote was taken and Mr. Prentice received 27 votes, and Mr. Middleton received 1 vote. (Mr. FISK.)

The joint vote was: Mr. Prentice 114 votes; Middleton 4 votes; J. P. Sparks 1; Miller 2. And Mr. Prentice was declared elected.

ELECTION OF BINDER.

Mr. ALEXANDER nominated H. M. McCarty, for Public Binder.

Mr. GRAINGER nominated Thos. Bradley.

Mr. BUSH nominated A. C. Keenon.

Nominations were exchanged with the H. R.

The vote being taken stood thus:

Those who voted for Mr. Keenon were: Messrs. Baker, Botts, Bruner, Bush, Cleveland, Duncan, John J. Landrum, Marshall, Prall, Robinson, Sampson, Whitaker, and Wright—13.

Those who voted for Mr. McCarty were: Messrs. Alexander, Anthony, Black, Bristow, Cockrill, Field, Fisk, Gardner, Grover, J. D. Landrum, Mallory, McHenry, Power, Riffe, Spaulding, and Worthington—16.

He who voted for Mr. Bradley was: Mr. Grainger—1.

The joint vote being compared stood thus—whole number 124 necessary to a choice 63 votes:

Keenon..... 51
McCarty..... 70
Bradley..... 4

Mr. McCarty was declared elected. And then the Senate adjourned.

[CONCURRENCE.—We omitted, in our report on yesterday, of the debate upon the bill to appropriate money to the Western Lunatic Asylum to State that Mr. BRISTOW, the Senator from Christian, advocated the bill with zeal and ability. We take great pleasure in making this correction, and we can say to the constituents of Mr. BRISTOW that he did his whole duty to them, and the Asylum on this occasion: as he always does his duty faithfully on all matters concerning their interests, as well as those affecting the interests of the whole Commonwealth.—REPORTER.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 27, 1864.

Prayer by the Rev DANIEL STEVENSON, of the M. E. church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CHANDLER offered the following resolutions, which were ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

1. That this General Assembly reaffirms and re-adapts, as a fair expression of its political views on the subjects embraced therein, the series of resolutions on national affairs, adopted by the Legislature of 1863, and approved March 24 of that year.

2. That it is unnecessary at this juncture for Kentucky to reassert her loyalty to the Government of the United States, her acts, in her Legislative councils, and the prowess of her gallant soldiers in nearly every battle-field in the South

have attested it, and that Kentucky, in the line of patriotic duty, and devotion to the Union, the States, know no backward step, but will continue, hereafter as heretofore, to if need be, make fresh sacrifices for the cause in which she has embarked—the cause of liberty, equality, and justice to all States in the Union and not out of it, in obedience to, and not in defiance of the National Constitution.

3. That Kentucky stands unalterably opposed to the enlistment of negroes in the Federal armies, anywhere and particularly in Kentucky, believing that it will degrade the service, increase the difficulties of final adjustment, and prolong the war, and with these views, while she will not resist unconstitutional acts by unconstitutional means, she does not deem that the honor and interest of the State demands that she will resort to such enlistments within her courts by all constitutional means at her command.

Mr. BEDFORD offered the following resolution, which was referred:

Whereas, It has been the time-honored custom for the Commonwealth to erect suitable monuments over her departed Governors. Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That the Cemetery Company be and they are hereby authorized to contract for and have erected over the graves of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, and the Hon. Robert P. Letcher, a suitable monument, and they be authorized to draw upon the Treasury for a sufficient amount of money to pay for the same.

Mr. SPURR offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That on Wednesday next at 11 o'clock the General Assembly will proceed to the election of two members of the Board of Managers of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum in place of M. C. Johnson and D. A. Layno, whose terms of service are about to expire.

Mr. ALF. ALLEN offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That after this day or during this session, but not one day shall be devoted to the balloting for U. S. Senator, and that after that hour expires the two Houses shall proceed to the consideration of other matters, or adjourn.

Mr. McLOED offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

That at 1 o'clock to-day we proceed to the election of a Public Printer, and Binder, pursuant to a joint resolution, of both Houses fixing this day for that purpose.

By Mr. McLOED—Benefit of school district No. 1, in Taylor county.

Same—Benefit of school district No. 24, in Taylor county.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. VANNON—Agriculture and Manufacture—To further protect the tobacco interest in the city of Louisville.

Messrs. KINNEY, McFARLAND, MARSHALL, ALF. ALLEN, and RAPIER.

Mr. KINNEY offered an amendment striking out two lines of the bill.

[The amendment simply makes the warehouse pay for the supervising and weighing instead of the seller.]

Said amendment was then adopted—yeas 66; nays 25.

Mr. KINNEY moved to strike out 10, of the 6th sec., and insert 15: rejected.

The previous question was demanded.

Before action in the passage of the bill the SPEAKER announced the

SPECIAL ORDER.

The election of a U. S. Senator being in the unfinished business of yesterday was taken up.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. BELL—Messrs. Alf. Allen, Bailey, Bedford, Wm. Bell, Bolin, Bramlette, E. A. Brown, R. J. Browne, Carille, Chandler, Elliott, Faulkner, Gabbert, Gardner, Gatewood, Hays, Hill, Ingram, Johns, Kinney, Lowry, McFarland, McGinnis, Miller, Pepper, Pierson, Porter, Ray, Sandidge, Sayers, Shanklin, Tuttle, Varnon, Waring, Weir, Whitel, Wood—35.

For Mr. GUTHRIE—Messrs. SPEAKER, (H. Taylor), A. S. Allan, Wm. M. Allen, Baker, Birehett, Calhoun, Cyrus Campbell, DeHaven, Delph, Dulin, English, Fisher, Gano, Garriott, Hagan, Hanson, Harvey, Irvine, Lauck, Linley, Luttrell, Marshall, McGraw, McLoed, Owings, Rapier, E. H. Smith, Spurr, Stinson, T. R. Taylor, John R. Thomas, S. B. Thomas, Thompson, Ward, Wood—35.

For Mr. BURNAM—Messrs. Adams, Barnes, Benton, Bohannon, Brooks, Cardwell, Clark, Curtis, Davis, Eloff, Gregg, Hanks, Hawkins, Hawthorn, Hurd, Johnson, Layton, Neale, Powell, E. W. Smith, Sparks, Waller, White, Wilson—24.

Mr. WOOD from the committee appointed to compare the joint vote reported the following result:

Bell..... 40
Guthrie..... 50
Burnam..... 34

No one having received a majority of the votes cast the ballot was again commenced with about the same result.

The committee again reported the following:

Bell..... 13
Guthrie..... 51
Burnam..... 32

McFarland..... 1

The vote being again taken resulted about the same.

The committee again reported the following joint vote:

Bell..... 35
Guthrie..... 49
Burnam..... 34

McFarland..... 5

Alf. Allen..... 1

The ballot was again taken with little difference.

The committee reported the following:

Bell..... 41
Guthrie..... 50
Burnam..... 30
McFarland..... 3

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived the House took up the special order for the election of a

PUBLIC PRINTER.

Mr. BEDFORD nominated Mr. A. G. Hodges, of Franklin.

Mr. McLOED nominated Mr. Geo. D. Prentice, of Louisville.

Mr. S. B. THOMAS nominated Mr. J. J. Miller, of Franklin.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. HODGES—Messrs. SPEAKER, (H. Taylor), A. S. Allan, Baker, Barnes, Bedford, Wm. Bell, Bohannon, Brooks, Curtis, Davis, Dunn, Gano, Hawthorn, Luttrell, Pepper, Sayers, Varnon, Waring, Wilson, and Wood—20.

For Mr. PRENTICE—Messrs. Alf. Allen,

Wm. M. Allen, Bailey, Birehett, Bratalette, E. A. Brown, R. J. Browne, Calhoun, Carille, Chandler, DeHaven, Delph, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Fisher, Gardner, Garriott, Gatewood, Hagan, Hamilton, Harson, Harvey, Hays, Hill, Irvine, Linley, Lowry, Marshall, McGraw, McGinnis, Porter, Sandidge, Shanklin, Sparks, Spurr, T. R. Taylor, J. R. Thomas, Thompson, Ward, and Whitel—46.

For Mr. MILLER—Messrs. Adams, Benton, Bolin, Cyrus Campbell, Cardwell, Clark, Eloff, Gabbert, Gregg, Hanks, Hawkins, Hurd, Ingram, Johns, Johnson, Kinney, Lauck, Layton, McGinnis, Powell, Rapier, Ray, E. W. Smith, E. H. Smith, Stinson, S. B. Thomas, Tuttle, Waller, Weir, White, and Whitel—31.

The committee to compare the joint vote reported the following:

Hodges..... 40
Prentice..... 55
Miller..... 34

The vote being again taken, resulted with a loss of one vote of Hodges.

The committee again compared the joint vote and reported the following:

Hodges..... 37
Prentice..... 61
Miller..... 32

Mr. S. B. THOMAS withdrew the name of Mr. Miller.

The name also of Col. A. G. Hodges was withdrawn.

The two names being withdrawn Mr. Prentice then received nearly the entire vote of the House.

The joint vote stood thus:

For Prentice..... 114
For Sparks..... 1
For Miller..... 2
For Middleton..... 4

Mr. Prentice was declared elected Public Printer.

PUBLIC DIVIDER.

The House then went into the election of a Public Binder.

Mr. W. M. ALLEN nominated Mr. McCarty, of Bardonia.

Mr. OWINGS nominated Mr. Bradley, of Louisville.

Mr. BARNES nominated Mr. Keenon, of Franklin.

The vote being taken resulted as follows:

For Mr. McCARTY—Messrs. Adams, Wm. M. Allen, Bailey, Baker, Birehett, Bolin, E. A. Brown, Calhoun, Cyrus Campbell, Cardwell, Clark, Davis, Eloff, Elliott, English, Fisher, Gabbert, Garriott, Gatewood, Gregg, Hagan, Hanks, Harvey, Hawkins, Hays, Hurd, Hill, Ingram, Johnson, Kinney, Lauck, Layton, Miller, Pepper, Porter, Powell, Rapier, Ray, Sandidge, E. H. Smith, Stinson, T. R. Taylor, J. R. Thomas, S. B. Thomas, Thompson, Tuttle, Waller, Waring, Weir, White, Whitel, Wilson, Wood—41.

For Mr. BRADLEY—Messrs. Delph, Hamilton, Irvine—3.

For Mr. KEENON—Messrs. SPEAKER, (H. Taylor), A. S. Allan, Alf. Allen, Barnes, Bedford, Wm. Bell, Benton, Bohannon, Bramlette, Brooks, R. J. Browne, Carille, Chandler, Curtis, DeHaven, Dulin, Faulkner, Gano, Gardner, Hanson, Hawthorn, Johns, Linley, Luttrell, Marshall, McFarland, McGinnis, McGraw, McLoed, Neale, Owings, Pierson, Sayers, Shanklin, Sparks, Spurr, Varnon, Ward—38.

The committee then compared the vote and reported the following result:

McCarty..... 70
Keenon..... 51
Bradley..... 4

Mr. McCarty having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared the Public Divider for the next ensuing two years.

And then the House adjourned.

AGREABLE COUPLE.—A fashionable couple in New York, married but not mated, as the story goes, quarrelled a few mornings since, and the irate wife, by advice of her parents, has sued for a divorce. The cause is only noteworthy from the ridiculous cause of the quarrel.

One morning, it seems, the husband washed himself, as usual, in the bowl used by both; but the lady, for some reason, refused to use it that morning, and rang the bell for another. It was brought, when the now indignant husband flung it violently to

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1864.

The Governor's Mansion will be open to the reception of visitors every Monday evening during the session of the Legislature, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

The committee of Propositions and Grievances will meet at 3 o'clock every day during the balance of the session in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Members of said committee will please take notice, and attend promptly.

JOHN S. McFARLAND, Chm.

A Card.

Five undersigned, in behalf of himself and his associates (Mr. MIDDLETON and Gen. FINNELL) return our grateful acknowledgments to those members of the General Assembly who voted for us, for the confidence thus manifested. We cheerfully acquiesce in the choice of the majority, and we are gratified that they have selected a gentleman for the office for whom we have so high a personal esteem as Geo. D. Prentice. It is no dishonor to be beaten for the office of Public Printer by one who stands so high as he does in the estimation of the people of Kentucky, and is so widely known throughout the Union as an Editor.

A. G. HODGES.

We are requested by Col. Bradford, the President, to give notice that there will be a meeting of the directors of the State Agricultural Society, at their rooms, over the Executive Office, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Don't Pay.

As an exchange pertinently remarks, whether they win or lose a battle, the rebels are sure to suffer most. So true is this fact, that a distinguished foreigner, who has watched the course of their efforts to overthrow the Government, recently remarked, that "the bloodiest victims of the rebels are the Union arms never prevented the Federal forces from narrowing the circle in which the rebellion had to revolve."

There is another fact, which is equally true: every man now lost to the rebels and traitors can not be replaced; whilst the natural increase of the population in the loyal States, and the immigration to our shores, far more than counterbalances the Union losses in the field. Either Ohio, Pennsylvania or New York, in a condition to spare more men for the war, than all the rebel States combined. And in all their raids the rebels lose largely. In recent Richmond papers is an account of Fitz Lee's late advance on the Federal lines near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in which it is stated that his corps numbered 1,100 men, when he started; but before it returned it was reduced to 400. And when the account was written, the corps had not reached the camping ground from which it started upon the raid! These facts show that neither rebel victories nor raids pay.

The effect of the news of the battle of Chattanooga on the Rebel Cotton Loan, in England, was "terrible," as described by a London correspondent, who says that the week before it stood nominally at 45 to 50 but went down instantly to 30 to 35. It has rallied a little by forced sales, but no one, except a madman or a downright fool, now thinks of purchasing it at any price.

Governor Bramlette on Traffickers in Human Flesh.

We subjoin two letters recently written by our excellent Executive in reference to a "negro recruiting" in this State—one to a man styling himself "Edward Cahill, Captain" the other to Brig. Gen. Boyle. The tone of the letters will commend them favorably to every Kentuckian; and the Governor's remarks about "soul-divers," *a la*, "negro traders," will especially touch a sympathetic cord in the breast of all good citizens. It is as true, as the Governor states, that class of persons have only been endured as common scavengers.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPT., FRANKFORT, Dec. 14th, 1863.

Capt. Edward Cahill, Recruiting Colored Troops.

Sir—Yours of the 10th inst., informing me that you had been ordered by Kentucky to recruit "free colored men" for the Army of the United States, and asking my consent for so doing, is before me. You do not inform me by what authority you come to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men." I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, nor have I seen any order from the War Department directing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that in deference to our peculiar position and to avoid unnecessary aggravating the troubles of the loyal men of Kentucky, the authorities at Washington do not contemplate recruiting "colored men" in Kentucky. We are ready to fill our quota from the "free" white citizens of Kentucky. We will immediately comply with the requisition for men to defend our Government. We claim the right to furnish from citizens whose duty it is to make that defense, and who are ready to comply with the requirements of duty. The duty of defense devolves upon those who enjoy the benefits of our Government. From such we will fill the call upon us. We presume that white men who owe the duties of allegiance to the Government will be accepted for its defense. We will furnish them. If, therefore, you came to recruit "colored men," for the benefit of Kentucky, we decline your services. If you came to recruit for the benefit of another State, we deny your right to do so, and forbid it. No State has the right under any law or order to enter Kentucky to recruit either white or "colored men." We do not intend to be used as a State that chooses to recruit "colored men" within its own limits. But no State that is not willing to meet the measure of duty by

contributing its quota from its own population shall be permitted to shelter from duty behind the free negro population of Kentucky.

We shall meet the call upon us without enlisting colored men, and your State must meet its call from its own white or "colored" men as may best suit its people, and not assume to recruit either white or black in Kentucky. Yours, etc.,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Jan. 13th, 1864.

Brigadier General J. T. Boyle, Commanding District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.

DEAR SIR:—The letter referred to by you to me from "H. Barnes, Colonel 1st Michigan Colored Regiment," requesting your aid to "Captain W. A. McClellan" in his recruiting mission to Kentucky for the "1st Michigan Colored Regiment," is before me. Furnish the Colonel and his recruiting Capt. with a copy of my reply to a similar request made by "Capt. Edward Cahill" recruiting colored troops, and also with a copy of this letter.

No such recruiting will be tolerated here. Summary justice will be inflicted upon any who attempt such unlawful purpose.

"Negro traders" have ever been held in disrepute in the slave States, and only tolerated, as we tolerate the vulture tribe, because they rid us of the vicious and worthless slave population.

But under pretence of loyalty, a class of "traffickers in human flesh," have started up far more contemptible for their hypocritical pretensions to loyalty, and more despicable, because of the meanness of their motives, men, who, to make profit to themselves, engaged in enticing slaves and free negroes to enlist, that they may "sell them," as substitutes, obtaining the large bounties offered in States not willing to furnish of their own population the call made upon their loyalty for volunteers by our Government.

Such "traffickers in human flesh," will endanger their own liberties if they are caught within this State.

Your action is in accordance with the laws of the State, the purposes as we are assured of the Federal authorities, and my approving judgment. Respectfully,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of Kentucky.

The following paragraph, which we copy from the Danville Tribune, we most heartily endorse. Mr. George made a most excellent editor, besides which he is a practical printer of the very best kind, having learned his trade in this establishment. He is, and always has been, a firm and undeviating friend of the Union, and has suffered peculiarly on that account, and we hope and trust that he will be retained in the place he now so ably and faithfully fills, or that he may be promoted to a more lucrative one.

JAMES G. GEORGE—Mr. George is a deaf mute, educated at the Institution in this place, and recently Editor of the Richmond Messenger, one of the most spirited and loyal papers published in Kentucky. His office and business were broken up by the invasion of Kirby Smith and Bragg, and he was compelled to become a refugee in Louisville. Gen. Boyle gave him a clerkship, and he is now clerk in the office of Captain Jones, Provost Marshal General of Kentucky. He is one of the best clerks in the State, and a most loyal and intelligent man. We trust, in the changes which are making at Louisville, he will not lose his present office, and if he does, it will be only to obtain a better one elsewhere. We can confidently recommend him as an intelligent, faithful, and competent man, who will fall short in no respect of any man who can hear and talk, however valuable.

It is worthy of notice that two of the best clerks now in the military service in Kentucky are deaf mutes—Mr. George and Robt. H. King, Assistant Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Nelson, both educated in the Institution for Deaf Mutes in Danville.—*Kentucky Tribune.*

IMPUDENT!—It seems that the rebels do not abandon the fiction of authority over Kentucky, after all. On the 7th inst., a communication from "the Secretary of the Provisional Government of the State of Kentucky," was read in the rebel Senate announcing the reelection of Hon. W. E. Simms as Senator for six years. We believe that they do not pretend to have any representation from Maryland, although they legislate for Marylanders residing in the insurgent States as for a class owing allegiance, though distinct from the rest of the population.

Some of the prominent rebels in Texas are Yankees. Willard Richardson, of the Galveston News, is a native of Massachusetts; Cushing, of the Houston Telegraph, is a native of Vermont; and Gen. E. B. Nichols, the financial agent of the rebel convention, is a native of New York. Scores of rebel contractors and office holders, civil and military such as Giddings, Howard, Sayles, and the like, first saw the light north of Mason and Dixon's line. In a few months they will be claiming to be Yankees again.

Wooden weddings are taking the place of tin weddings. The Utica Herald states that one came off there recently, at which the gifts were water pails, cradles, clothes pins, boot jacks, wash tubs and rolling pins, potato mashers and rat traps, beef steak mauls and match safes, sugar boxes and wash boards, wooden trumpets and jumping jacks, wooden shoes and cord wood, &c.

A REBEL BOBADI.—R. O. Davis, of the Rebel Quartermaster General's office in Richmond, in a communication published in the Richmond Whig of January 1 (not April 1), describes, in so far as he dares do without fully exposing the secret of his invention, what he calls his "Artisavia," or "Bird of Art," which is to revolutionize the present system of warfare. It is an aerial tool, and will cost about \$500 in "greenbacks," or \$10,000 in specie paper money, to construct a single sample. The Southern Bobadi was invented it says, very much after the manner of its prototype:

Now let us suppose that one thousand of these Birds of Art were stationed at the distance of five miles from a hostile camp, fortification or armada of war vessels; that each "Artisavia" was supplied with a fifty-pound explosive shell, and being started singly, or two or three abreast, going out and dropping these destructive missiles from a point or elevation beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, then returning to the place of departure and reloading, and thus continuing the movement at the rate of 100 miles per hour. It will be seen that within the period of twelve hours the hundred and fifty thousand death-dealing bombs could be thus rained down upon the foe, a force that no defensive art on land, however solid, could withstand even for a single day, while exposed armies and ships would be almost instantly destroyed, without the least chance for escape.

John Morgan and Gen. Neal Dow.

The Richmond Enquirer of a recent date gives a description of a visit made by John Morgan to the Libby Prison, and of an interview with Gen. Dow, as follows:

Gen. Morgan, on arriving on stairs where the prisoners "most do congregate," was immediately conducted into the presence of the "author of the Main Liquor Law," the whilom Brig.-Gen. Neal Dow. An introduction took place, when Morgan observed, with one of those inimitable smiles for which he is so noted, "Gen. Dow, I am very happy to see you here, or, rather, I should say, since you are here, I am happy to see you looking so well." Dow's natural astuteness and Yankee ingenuity came to his aid, and he quickly replied, without apparent embarrassment, "Gen. Morgan, I congratulate you on your escape; I cannot say that I am glad you did escape, but since you did, I am pleased to see you here." The conversation then became general between the two, during the progress of which Dow admitted that his views of the South, its people and their treatment of prisoners of war had undergone a material change for the better in the last few months.

Hunting White Men With Bloodhounds.

It has been several times stated in the army correspondence that in the Southwest the rebel forces hunt deserters and conscript with bloodhounds, just as they once did fugitive slaves. It seemed incredible that this should be true, as a general fact, and we presume it was not credited, but the fact is fully confirmed by advertisements for bloodhounds in some of the Mississippi and Alabama papers for this very purpose. A Union cavalry officer on duty in West Tennessee writes:

"I have been out with my regiment scouting for three weeks in the region lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers, northeast of Memphis. For the first few days, we were after a guerrilla company, who were engaged in hunting up, or hunting down, conscripts with dogs. Brutal and horrible as it may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, and you may depend upon it, that at this very hour, hundreds of the people of West Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, are being hunted down with bloodhounds. I could not realize it until by the most positive evidence I found it true. We were almost within hearing of the baying of the hounds, and sent on a scouting party who came near catching some of the devils. If they had been caught, they would have received short shrift."

JUST received this day, by Adams Express, a fresh supply of the above named BLOODHOUND SEEDS. They are warranted fresh and pure. They have been tested in this community for more than twenty years, and invariably give satisfaction. For sale by

S. C. BULL, Bookseller.

January 23, 1864.

\$150 Reward
I will give a reward of one hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and arrest of GEORGE D. McKINNEY, who has fled from justice, having murdered my son, on the 19th day of January, 1864, in the county of Mercer, State of Kentucky. Said McKinney was born and raised in said county, is 21 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, red complexion, brown hair, blue or gray eyes, by occupation a school teacher. The above reward will be paid immediately upon his reception by the civil authorities for trial.

JOHN GRITTON, Sr.

January 23, 1864—1m.

THE TENTH SESSION

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on

Monday, January 25, 1864,

and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extra.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

Jan. 23, 1864.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE.

1864.

TWO Terms, of nineteen weeks each, commencing MARCH 7th, and SEPTEMBER 5th.

For Catalogue and Circular address

JOEL PARKER, Royal Professor, Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 23, 1864—31m.

KENTUCKY PENITENTIARY.

Frankfort, January 20th, 1864.

All persons who had accounts with this Institution are hereby notified that all accounts are made out, to the last inst. Persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to pay their accounts by the 1ST OF FEBRUARY NEXT, or they will be listed for collection.

H. I. TODD,

Keeper Kentucky Penitentiary.

January 20, 1864—1d.

\$10 Reward—Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the undersigned in Frankfort, on Saturday, the 16th inst., about 3 o'clock, P. M., a BAY MARE, about 15 hands high, has a sleeky look of her eyes, heavy set, about 6 years old, short all round, paces and trots, and has marks of burn on her. She had on a new yellow saddle with quilted seat, and a curb bit with yellow handstall and black reins. I will give the above reward for her return to me at the Cove Mill, 1 1/2 miles from Frankfort.

January 18, 1864—1w. DANIEL STONE.

Notice.

AS the surviving partner of the firm of A. W. Macklin & Son, I will call up the business of said firm. All persons indebted to the firm by note or account, will make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against the same will present them for allowance.

N. B. Hereafter all sales of Bacon, Pork, or Lard must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise.)

GEO. B. MACKLIN,

Surviving Partner of A. W. Macklin & Son, Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 18, 1864.

Proclamation by the Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 4, 1864.

The frequent outrages perpetrated in various parts of the State by lawless bands of marauders, can in a large degree be traced to the active aid of rebel sympathizers in our midst, or their neglect to furnish to Military Commandants the information, in their possession, which would lead to the defeat and capture of such marauders.

Sympathizers with the rebellion who, while enjoying protection from the Government, abuse the leniency extended to them by concealing the movements of rebel guerrillas, by giving them information, affording them shelter, supplying them with provisions, and otherwise encouraging and fomenting private raids, are in criminal complicity with all the outrages perpetrated by the marauders whom they secretly countenance.

It is in the power of persons whose sympathies are with the rebellion to prevent guerrilla raids, almost invariably, by furnishing to Military Officers of the United States or State of Kentucky, the information which experience has proved them to be, as a general thing, possessed of.

If all would unite, as is their duty, in putting down guerrillas, we should soon cease to be troubled with their raids. A neglect to afford all assistance and information which may aid in defeating the designs of marauding parties, can but be construed as a culpable and active assistance to our enemies.

I, therefore, request that the various Military Commandants in the State of Kentucky will, in every instance where a loyal citizen is taken off by bands of guerrillas, immediately arrest at least five of the most prominent and active rebel sympathizers in the vicinity of such outrage for every loyal man taken by guerrillas. These sympathizers should be held as hostages for the safe and speedy return of the loyal citizen. Where there are disloyal relatives of guerrillas, they should be the chief sufferers. Let them learn that if they refuse to exert themselves actively for the assistance and protection of the loyal, they must expect to reap the just fruits of their complicity with the enemies of our State and people.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,

January 4, 1864—1m.

*Journal, Democrat, and Anzeiger, Louisville, Monitor, Owensboro Tribune, Danville publish one month and send bills to Secretary of State.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

COMPOUND

CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in Medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His inimitable preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Peppermint, or WILD CURRY, has become a household word throughout the West and South, and his Worm Lozenges, less than a year after their introduction, attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That he belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malarial, and bilious, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is a belief with them that while there is breath left in the body, the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to endorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the malarial influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1257 and 1258.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper distilled from the finest S. which he is confident has no equal in the world.

He might furnish a volume of certificates, but the public have long since learned to estimate such things at their true value. The safest plan is, for every one to test for himself the virtues of a new medicine. Give the

CEDRON BITTERS

one trial, and you will never use any others.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the Cedron Bitters are specific.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER, OR KIDNEYS:

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DRANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS;

GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

And in FEVER AND AGUE;

it is designed to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will operate the 10th effect, the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth Street, Louisville, Ky.

Jan. 1, 1864—6m.

Executor's Notice.

THE undersigned have been duly appointed, and qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Alexander W. Macklin, deceased, late of Franklin county, Ky. All persons indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payments; and those having claims against the same, will present them for allowance.

BENONI MACKLIN, GEO. B. MACKLIN, Executors.

Frankfort, Ky., January 18, 1864.

N. B. In all sales of the estate may be closed as soon as possible, hereafter all sales of Flour, Meal, Bran, or other articles, must be for cash on delivery, without exception, (unless special arrangement is made otherwise.)

Jan. 18, 1864—1d.

Commissioner's Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court.

John M. Hanlan, Guardian, &c., Notice to Creditors.

Mary P. Graham, &c.

THE creditors of G. G. Graham, deceased, are hereby notified to present their claims against said estate to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of February, 1864. By order of the Court: L. HORD, Commissioner.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 16, 1863.

On the 22d of July last I submitted, through an agent of mine, to the Medical Director of the Department of the Cumberland a sample of my Cedron Bitters for his inspection, and requested it, after analysis he found it meritorious, to sanction and approve its use among our soldiers.

The following is the Medical Director's reply, and also Gen. Rosecrans' permission to ship 300 dozen at once to have it sold to Soldiers.

JOHN BULL.

"I am satisfied that Cedron Bitters will do no harm to any one, if taken properly and in moderation. I see no objection to Dr. Bull's being permitted to dispose of it to Soldiers."

"A. HENRY THURSTON, Surgeon and Medical Director, D. C."

"HEAD-QUARTERS DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND, NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 24, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to ship to Nashville, Tenn., twenty-five gross (or 300 dozen) of Bull's Cedron Bitters, for sale to Soldiers in the army only."

"The regulations of the Treasury Department are to be complied with strictly."

"By command of Maj. Gen. ROSECRANS."

"WM. M. MILES, Major and Provost Marshal General."

Special Permit.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 12, 1863.

Dr. John Bull's agent, Mr. —, has permission to transport to the front, via railroad or pike, within the Federal military lines, for the use of the army, (140) one hundred and forty boxes of Bull's Cedron Bitters.

J. R. DILLIN, Per WILL S. HALL, Surveyor of Customs.

A VOICE FROM VICKSBURG.

"Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9, 1863."

"Dr. John Bull: 'Dear Sir—I am happy to state you that I have used your valuable Cedron Bitters, with great benefit to myself, in general debility and prostration of my system, produced by the unhealthy and malarial influences of the Mississippi River and around Vicksburg, having been with Gen. Grant's army throughout his whole southern campaign. I confidently recommend it to all persons who are exposed in unhealthy climates.'"

H. W. FOULKE, "Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission."

January 1, 1864—6m.

GOLD PENS RE POINTED EQUAL TO NEW, on the receipt of 35 cents. Circulars for the Johnson Pen, sent on application, by Mail or otherwise.

E. S. JOHNSON, Manufacturing and Office, 15 MAIDEN LANE, New York City. December 25, 1863—1d.

If you want good GUNPOWDER

GREEN TEA, go to Gray & Saffell's. We have tried it, and pronounce it *extra fine*.

December 25, 1863—1d.

If you want any DRY GOODS, go to Gray & Saffell's. They have just received a large lot and are receiving every day. Best American prints 20 cents per yard. Extra Heavy Brown Sheetings 40 cents per yard. Everything also in proportion.

December 25, 1863—1d.

Go to Gray & Saffell's and buy your SHOES, LADIES', CHILDREN'S and NEGRO WOMEN'S SHOES, at cost, for a few days.

December 25, 1863—1d.

MILWAUKEE REPORT—volumes 1, 2 and 3—for sale at S. C. Bull's Book store.

SAPONIFIER, OR CONCENTRATED LYE

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR MAKES HIGH PRICES SAPONIFIER

helps to reduce them. It makes Soap for Four cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the Patented article put up in Iron cans, all others being Counterfeits.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO. Philadelphia—No. 127, Walnut Street. Pittsburgh—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way. Nov. 18, 1863—2m.

Commissioner's Notice.

Franklin Circuit Court. John Harrod, Adm'r. with the will annexed, of Jas. Fears, Jr., dec'd, Petitioner in Equity.

Lucinda Fears and others, Defendants. THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of James Fears, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.

GEO. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.

November 4, 1863—1d.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

SEEDS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

MACHINES, TREES, PLANTS,

HYDRAULIC CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER.

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We have always in store a large stock of CLOVER.

TIMOTHY,

BLUE GRASS,

ORCHARD GRASS, AND OTHER KINDS OF SEEDS.

